311 products, such as slow-growing trees, which are used for house
423 posts, drums, and other artifacts. A great deal of Sivepo land is in young bush but this is fallowed garden land. After eight years or so, it grows sizeable trees, and sometimes it is fallowed for much longer. In this bush, many trees may be found that have actually been planted by man and are owned by individuals. Prominent among these are breadfruit, various nut trees, fruit trees and trees with other specific uses. Some of these are
224 deliberately planted in bush. People go to the bush to collect
[222] these, to forage and to hunt. Although hunting expeditions do occur periodically, and cause much excitement, they yield very
[136] little meat. Not only is the area too small to contain much game, but also it appears that very few birds and no game apart from
[411] small marsupials are actually still left. The same is true for the rivers which contain very little fish. I could not help wondering, in fact, whether the meat collected was an adequate
[262] return for the number of cartridges used to kill it. Hunting expeditions occurred only when there was a feast, and when the offering of fresh meat to guests was especially desirable. (Tinned meat might be cheaper than the cartridges but much less esteemed.)

311 In this respect, the situation was very different in Inonda where only a fraction of the land was used for gardening so that almost all of it was hunting land. Most of this was in kunai grass, which was very often burnt over. The effect of these burnings was very often that good garden land also fell a victim to fire,
224 valuable trees were destroyed and villages endangered. The yield in meat was much higher, however, so that in Inonda, meat actually
223 became an economic resource: it was sold on the market and used as gifts in return for feathers and other valuables. There are more birds at Inonda than at Sivepo, more marsupials and also a good chance of an occasional wild pig. Neither at Sivepo nor at Inonda is there evidence today of the use of traditional hunting techniques, though traditional fishing techniques have survived.
[411] The decline in game and fish population is ascribed to the intro-
[293] duction of guns and snorkels which greatly increased yields for some years, but then led to a greater scarcity than had ever been
[199] known in the past. Guns and snorkels were introduced shortly after the second world war.

There are two kinds of domestic livestock: pigs and fowls.
231 The number of pigs has, as I already pointed out, declined greatly in both villages. It was impossible to know how many pigs were owned by Sivepo people in 1966-67, because they disappeared as the old village became deserted and were never seen at all in the new village. Rimoldi reports 24 pigs owned by his sample of 50 Sivepo people alone which suggests that even in 1963, when he stayed there, the whole village must have owned at least 60. During my period of study, only a few of them were killed, and only when